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W e a v i n g

THE ART ANCIENT AND BEAUTIFUL.



“It would seem that everyone would wish to make beautiful things. The instinct for creation is in us all. By so much are we gods, and not men. And if we may turn this instinct to the making of things that are beautiful, not only the world, but our own lives will be the more beautiful, by so much.”

“What more time-honored or storied method could we find than—Weaving? Since the Daughters of the Desert wove purple robes for Pilgrims; since our own mothers of the Revolution plied slender fingers at the wheel; nay, since the Fates themselves took up their threads and shears to fashion the cloaks of destiny for men—even from that dawning of the world, Weaving has been the serious and gay, the beautiful and profitable business of the daughters of men.”

OCT 30 1915 ©CLA 416144

The Priscilla Weaving Art.

THIS book will tell you of a simple little device invented by a Louisville gentleman, that will enable you or any member of your family, with the greatest ease, to make in endless variety and shapes, both beautiful and useful articles such as table mats, pillow covers, hand bags, pin cushions, dresser scarfs, table runners, bed spreads, bath mats and countless other things, and that too, of very inexpensive materials.

The inventor, Mr. Brady, in working out his Weaving Frame, has seemingly overlooked no detail that will simplify its operation, and at the same time broaden its scope.

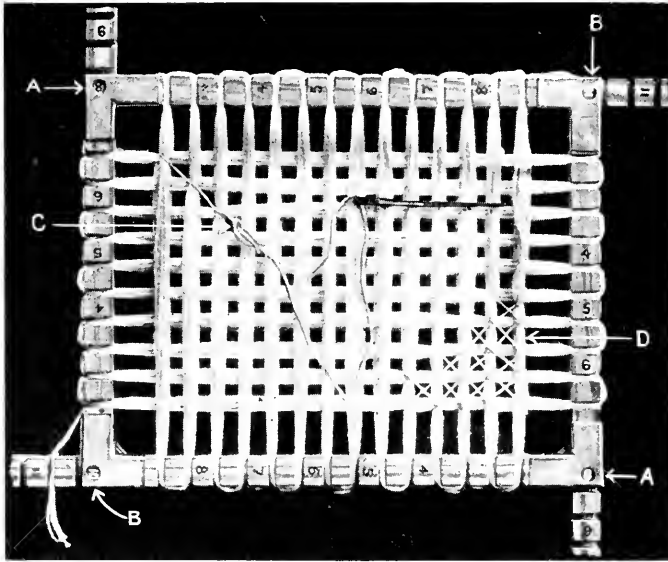
The work becomes very fascinating and enables one not only to spend many pleasant hours adorning the home, but also to make many beautiful things for friends which can be presented at anniversaries and holiday occasions, and retained by them for many years in remembrance of the skill and thoughtfulness of the donor.

The articles made upon this frame are not only beautiful and artistic, but possess a practical value which enables them to find a ready market.

Priscilla Weaving Arts Company,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Priscilla Weaving Frame.

Patents Pending.



Cut No. 1.

Full detailed directions for weaving upon this frame follow in the accompanying pages together with illustrations of and directions for making many beautiful and useful articles.

These instructions are written in such a way that any one in a short while can become very proficient at this fascinating work.

Description of Frame.

A frame consists of four sections all alike, each section provided with twenty-six slots and a metal connector at one end.

The figures—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 on the top of each section indicate the number of inches that the frame may be adjusted to in order to make a mat of any desired width or length from 4 to 15 inches.

The metal connectors provide a means by which the sections may be connected or attached to each other, thus forming a complete frame ready for weaving a mat of the desired shape or size.

A round hole is provided in the metal connector through which may be seen during the process of assembling the number desired on the adjoining section, thus readily and accurately locating the figure wanted.

The cut above illustrates the method of weaving and tying. The frame is assembled for an 8x10 mat, showing "8" through the metal connector at a-a and "10" at b-b. The method of tying at "C" and the mat tied both ways at "D."

Assembling Frame.

For convenience let us say that the sections are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 and that we wish to assemble the frame to make an oblong mat 8 inches by 10 inches.

First—lay section No. 1 on the table with the slots and figures upward, any section will do, as they are all alike.

Second—Attach section No. 2 to section No. 1 at "10."

Third—Attach section No. 3 to section No. 2 at "8."

Fourth—Attach section No. 4 to section No. 3 at "10," then attach section No. 1 to section No. 4 at "8."

You now have a complete frame 8x10 inches, as illustrated on preceding page.

Observe that the parallel sections, Nos. 1 and 3, show the figure "8" through the holes in connectors at a-a, while the other two parallel sections, Nos. 2 and 4, show the figure "10" through the holes in connectors at b-b, which shows that your frame will produce a mat 8x10.

When the frame is properly assembled, the name "The Priscilla Adjustable Weaving Frame" on each stick will be on the *inside* of the form.

Weaving.

After the frame has been assembled as shown above, start at any corner by tying the strand in the first outside slot next to the metal connector or corner. (See Cut No. 1).

Run the strand through the first slot, in the same section, to the right of the metal connector, then across to the corresponding slot in the opposite section, wind it around the outside of the dental in that direction, return through the second slot in that section across the frame again through the corresponding slot and wind around the outside of the dental to where you started.

Repeat this operation eight times in the same slots, until you have eight strands across the frame from each slot. Then go to the next two slots and wind eight strands; then the next two slots, etc., until all slots have eight strands across the frame.

Now pass the cord underneath the corner and run across the frame opposite to the way that you have been running; putting eight strands as instructed above to the slot until all slots have been used; then return to the first slots at right angles again, etc., going completely across the frame three times each way until there are 24 strands in each slot both ways.

Tying.

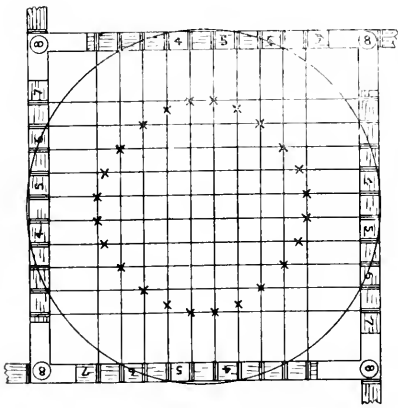
With bodkin, darning or tape needle threaded with the same material, start at any corner (see Cut No. 1), pass a single strand diagonally around the interwoven strands at each intersection, draw tightly and knot on bottom of mat at each intersection and pass thread on, diagonally, to next intersection. This process having been done both ways throughout the mat, a diagonal cross is formed in the open spaces, adding to the beauty of the mat.

Removing From Frame.

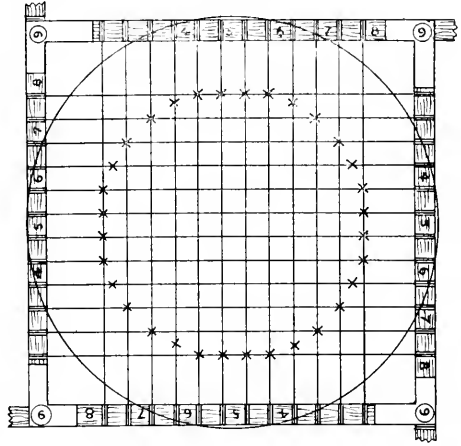
When the tying is completed, push the frame apart at the corners, and then push the mat off of the frame. A glance at Cut No. 1 will help to make clear all points in the above directions.

Note:—Time may be saved in the weaving of material on frames by starting with four balls and winding the four strands at once. Also, thinner and cheaper mats may be more quickly made by running only 8 or 16 strands.

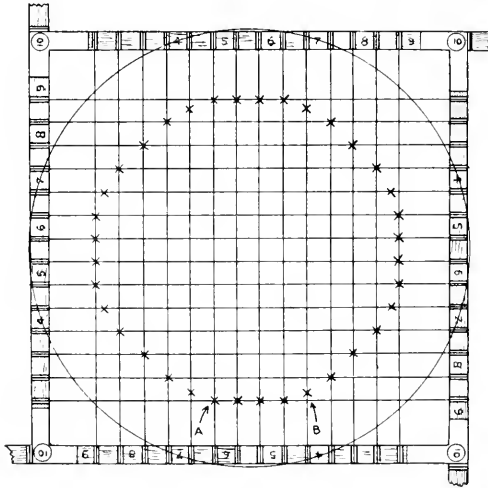
Diagrams for Making Round Mats.



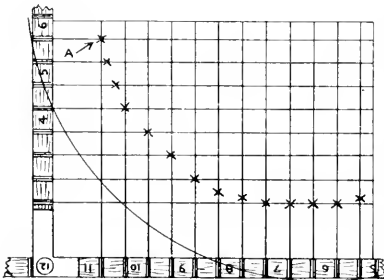
8-inch Diameter.



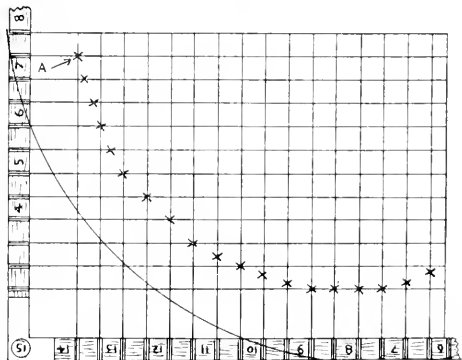
9-inch Diameter.



10-inch Diameter.



Quarter Section, 12-inch Diameter.

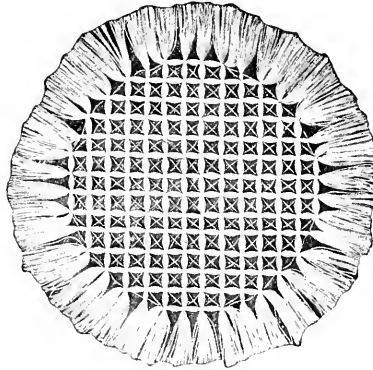


Quarter Section, 15-inch Diameter.

Shapes and Sizes.

The Priscilla Adjustable Weaving Frame is so constructed that you can make an endless variety of articles consisting of one or more mats in any width or length from 4 to 15 inches, either square, oblong, round, oval or octagon. We give below instructions for making the various shapes.

To Make a Round Mat.



For convenience let us say that we wish to make a round mat 10 inches in diameter.

Assemble the frame as if you intended to make a square mat 10x10. Proceed with the weaving and "tying" as instructed under general head for these processes, page 5. just as if you intended making a square mat, then with bodkin threaded with the same material, outline the circle in the following manner:

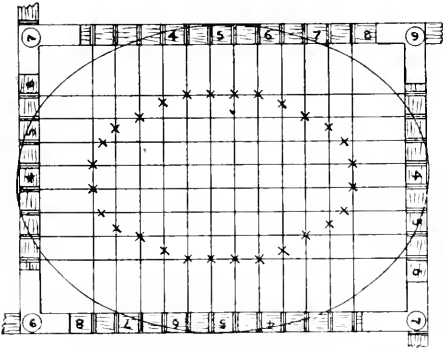
(See diagram 10-inch round, page 6.)

Tie your thread at the intersection of the strands; running from the **sixth** slot from the corner one way and the strands running from the **first** slot from the corner the other way (as at a), then tie the next **three** intersections in a straight line as illustrated, then tie once between the intersections (as at b); then tie the next three diagonal intersections as illustrated, then tie once between intersections; then tie the next four intersections and you will have one-fourth of a complete circle; proceed in like manner with the other three corners and you will have a complete circle outlined.

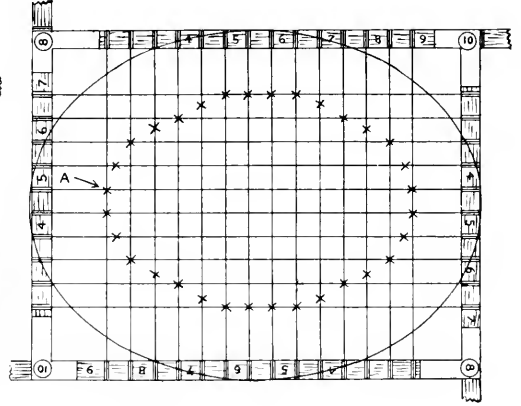
Now tie all intersections diagonally both ways within the circle. Be careful to never go beyond the boundaries of the circle in making diagonal ties.

Then take the mat out of the frame, cut all the fringe loops; disentangle the woven parts at the corners and trim the fringe the same length all around. (See outer circle.)

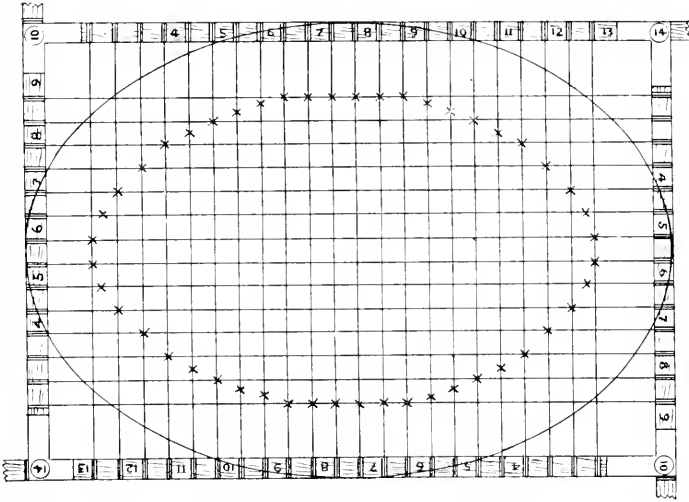
Diagrams for Making Oval Mats.



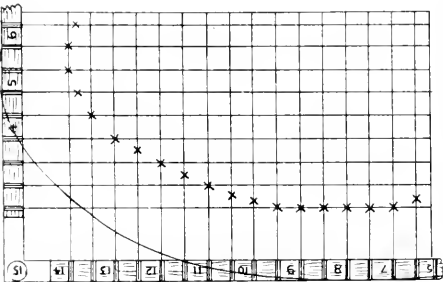
7x9-inch Oval.



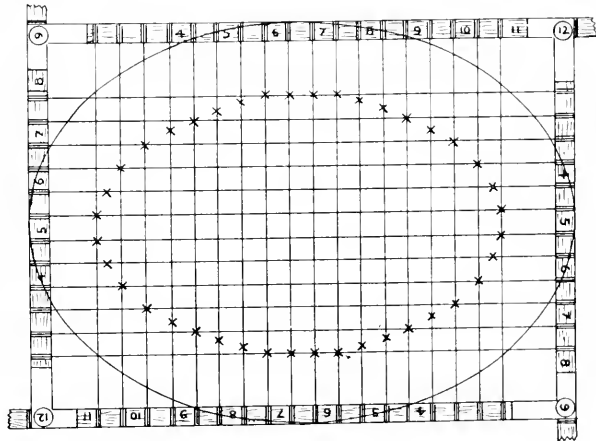
8x10-inch Oval.



10x14-inch Oval.

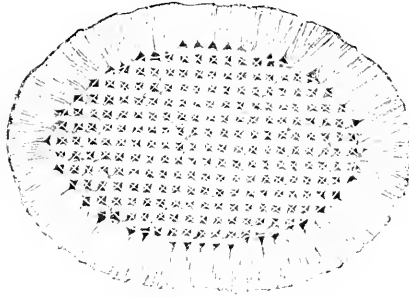


10x15-inch Oval.



9x12-inch Oval.

To Make an Oval Mat.



For convenience let us say that we wish to make an oval mat 10 inches long and 8 inches wide.

Assemble the frame as if you intended to make an oblong mat 8x10.

Proceed with the weaving and tying as instructed under general head for these processes on page 5 just as if you intended making an oblong mat.

After the weaving is done, with bodkin threaded with the same material, outline the oval in the following manner:

(See diagram 8x10 oval, page 8.)

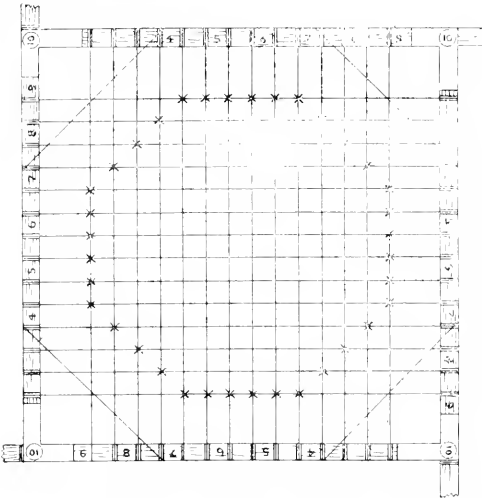
With the single thread, tie the intersections at the **fifth** line of cord running **lengthwise** and the **first** line of cord running **crosswise** (as at a), then tie at intersection of **sixth** line of cord running **lengthwise** and **first** line of cord running **crosswise** as illustrated.

Then tie centers and corners alternately until you come to the side of the oval as illustrated.

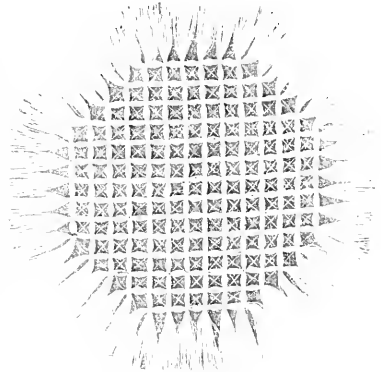
Then tie four intersections along the side, and proceed in like manner around the oval to the starting point.

Now tie all intersections diagonally both ways within the outline. Be careful to never go beyond the boundaries of the outline in making diagonal ties.

Then take the mat out of the frame, cut all the fringe loops; disentangle the woven parts at the corners and trim the fringe to same length all around. (See outer oval.)



To Make an Octagon Mat.

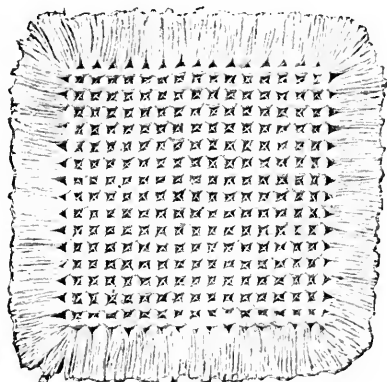


To make an octagon or eight sided mat, take for convenience 10x10, set the frame 10x10 and weave as though you intended to make a square mat.

Outline as indicated by x marks in above diagram and continue with the work in the same manner as in tying the square, round or oval mat but keeping **within** the octagon outline. Trim fringe to suit as indicated.

An oblong octagon or octagram mat may be made by increasing the length as desired and shaping the corners according to this diagram.

To Make a Square or Oblong Mat.



To make a square or oblong mat of any size from 4 to 15 inches follow the instructions found under the general heads "Assembling," "Weaving" and "Tying" on page 5.

Tying Mats Together.

To make dresser scarfs, table runners, pillow covers, large centerpieces, bedspreads or any article larger than fifteen inches square or round, a number of mats must be tied together to make the size desired.

This tying together of a number of mats to make a large article is desirable for several reasons: First, it relieves the monotony of a large surface; second, it adds to the beauty of the article and allows a space to insert a ribbon where the mats are joined when desirable; third, it enables one to make an article any size, even as large as a bedspread.

How to Tie Mats Together.

For convenience let us say that we wish to make a dresser scarf and that we have the three necessary mats 15x15 completed and that we have left the fringe loops uncut, just as they came from the frame.

Now, lay two mats top side up, side by side, allowing the fringe loops of one mat to overlap the fringe loops of the next mat.

Now tie the loops of one mat to the "border" of the other mat by running a single thread of the same material through the loop and around the border of the next mat, tying tightly. In doing this be sure to catch all of the strands of the loop.

The term "border" means the edge of the mat exclusive of the fringe.

After all of the loops of the first mat have been tied to the "border" of the second mat, turn the work over and tie the loops of the second mat to the border of the first mat, then in the same way as instructed above, tie the third mat to the second mat. After all mats have thus been tied together, cut and trim outer fringe all around equal length.

If so desired you may now insert a ribbon of suitable color $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide across the scarf at the points where the mats are joined.

Bedsread.

Bedsreads of surpassing beauty and of any size may readily be made on the Priscilla Adjustable Mat frame.

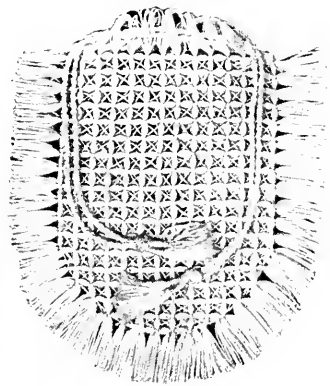
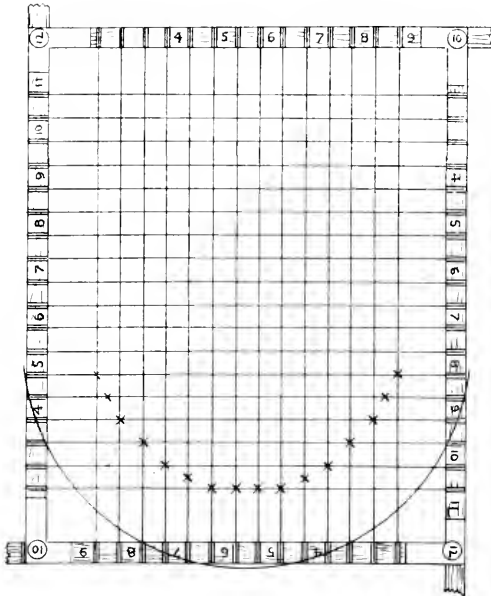
To make a full sized bedsread about 80x93 inches, make 42 large mats 15x15, and 30 small mats 5x5, of white Sansilk 16 strands thick and tie all the large mats together, 7 mats long and 6 mats wide.

After all the large mats have been tied together according to instruction "How to tie mats together," (page 10) then trim all of the fringe off of the 30 small mats except 4 strands left at each corner which are to be used to tie small mats in the 30 square holes left in the spread after tying the large mats together. Then cut and trim the fringe all around the spread. Then mount the large spread on a back-ground of Satine or other goods of suitable color.

A beautiful spread may be made by using white Sansilk for the mats and using Gold, Pink or Nile Green Satine for the back-ground, attaching the outer edges, preferably at each outer corner of the mats.

The material necessary to make this bedsread will be 13 boxes of Sansilk and 7½ yards of Satine, 36 inches wide.

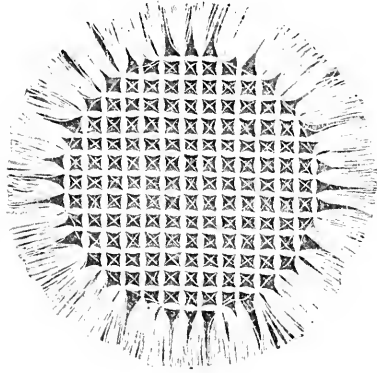
To Make a Hand Bag.



9 x 12 inches.

Set frame 10x12, make two mats, one end of each round, by outlining half circle as shown in diagram. Use 1½ balls Clarks Mercerized Pearl Cotton Cord No. 3 and weave eight strands thick. Tie the two mats together at their edges leaving the fringe free along sides and bottom. Leave fringe loops at top of bag uncut, through which run two large cords 18 inches long for drawstrings.

Round Table Mat.



Round mats can be made of either Dexter Cotton No. 8 or Sansilk, and should be made in the following sizes and thickness for dishes mentioned:

Eight inches round for Bread and Butter, Cup and Saucer, Tumbler or Goblet.

Use $\frac{2}{3}$ ball Dexter Cotton No. 8 and weave 16 strands thick, or use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ spools Sansilk and weave 24 strands thick.

Nine inches round for Water Pitcher, Salad, Vegetable, Breakfast, Desert.

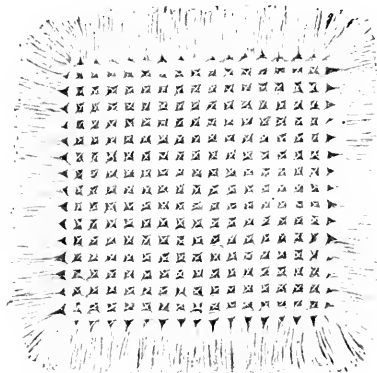
Use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 and weave 24 strands thick, use 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ spools Sansilk and weave 24 strands thick.

Ten inches round for Dinner Plate.

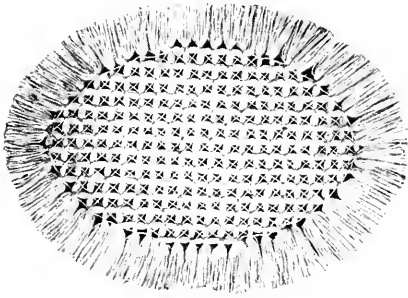
Use 2 balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 and weave 24 strands thick, or use 2 spools Sansilk and weave 24 strands thick.

For outlining round mats see diagrams page 6.

Square Table Mat.



Square table mats can be made of either Dexter Cotton No. 8 or Sansilk in 24 strands and should be made 11x11 inches for vegetable dish.



Oval Table Mat.

Oval table mats can be made of either Dexter Cotton No. 8 or Sansilk and should be made in the following sizes for dishes mentioned:

7x9 inches for Teapot.

Use 1 ball Dexter Cotton No. 8 or 1 spool Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

8x10 inches for Vegetable.

Use $1\frac{3}{4}$ balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 or $1\frac{3}{4}$ spools Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

9x12 inches for Breakfast Meat.

Use 2 balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 or 2 spools Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

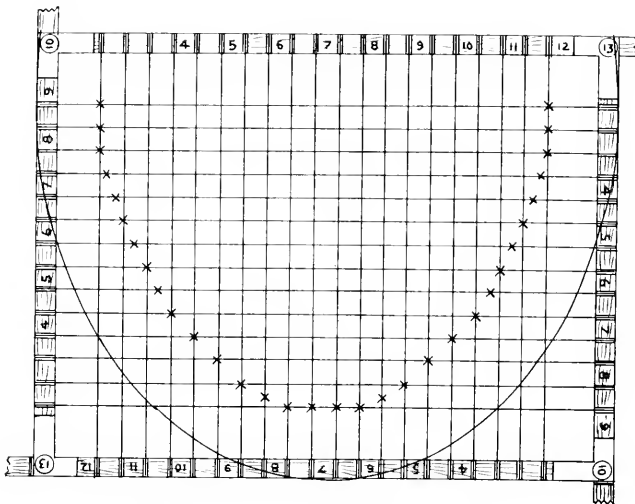
10x14 inches for Dinner Meat.

Use 3 balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 or 3 spools Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

10x15 inches for Dinner Meat.

Use 3 balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 or 3 spools Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

For outlining oval mats see diagrams, page 8.



13x18 inches for Turkey Platter.

Set frame 10x13. Make two mats as per diagram. Tie the mats together by the uncut fringe loops on their straight edges (see "How to tie mats together," page 10).

Use $5\frac{1}{2}$ balls Dexter Cotton No. 8 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ spools Sansilk, weaving 24 strands thick.

Diagrams for Centerpieces.

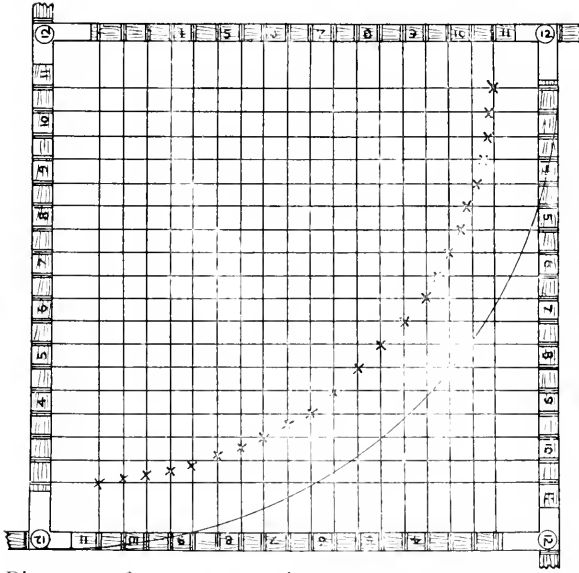


Diagram of quarter section for 21-inch centerpiece.
Frame set 12x12.

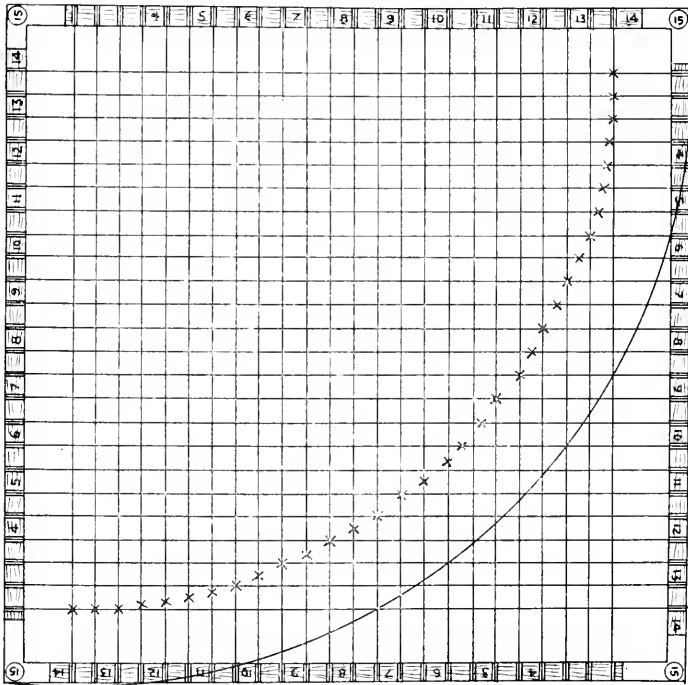
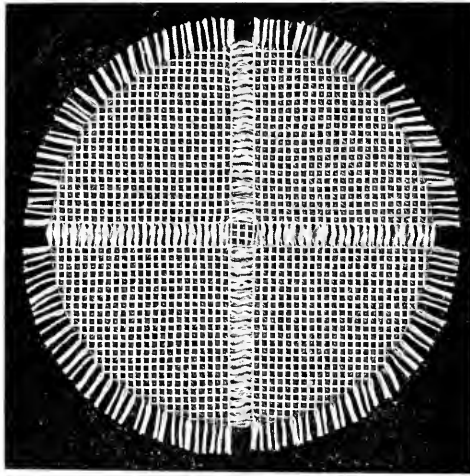


Diagram of quarter section for 27-inch centerpiece.
Frame set 15x15.

Centerpieces.



Made either 21 or 27 inches in diameter.

Make four large mats and one small 5x5 mat for center. Use white or cream sansilk or linen or Clarks ONT No. 10 in either 12, 16 or 24 strands.

Join the four large mats together by their square sides (see "How to tie mats together," page 10). Cut off all fringe on the small 5x5 mat except four threads at each corner which are to be used to tie this mat in the center of the large mat, (see illustration). Trim fringe to same length all around.

For 21-inch centerpiece set frame 12x12. See diagram, opposite page.

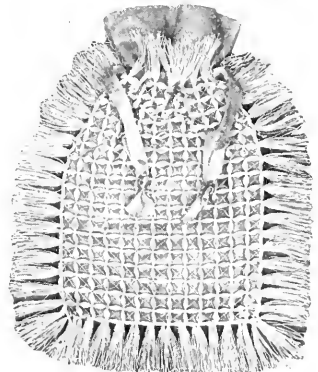
For 27-inch centerpiece set frame 15x15. See diagram, opposite page.

A beautiful centerpiece can be made 15 inches in diameter by setting the frame 15x15, outlining for round and using either of the materials above mentioned. (See diagram 15 round on page 6.)

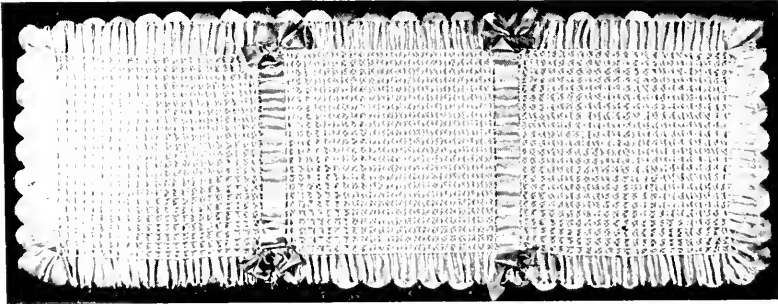
Vanity Bag.

Set frame 10x12. Make two mats. Use 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ spools of either Clarks ONT No. 8 or Sansilk, and weave 16 strands thick. Cut and trim the fringe loops all around in each mat and tie the two mats together at sides and bottom leaving the fringe free.

Out of a piece of china silk 13x13 inches make a bag 6 inches wide and 10 inches long, with 2-inch hem at the top with casing at bottom of hem for drawstrings $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide. Insert this bag of china silk with half-inch ribbon drawstring into the mat bag.



Dresser Scarf.



14x39 inches. Can be made in great variety of materials such as Clark's ONT No. 8, Clark's Pearl Cotton No. 3 or Sansilk on Cambric or Satine.

Nothing adds so much to the artistic appearance of a home as the use of dresser scarfs or table runners made of materials in colors to harmonize with the general color scheme.

Dresser Scarf, table runners, etc., may be readily made by tying two, three or more mats together to make any length or width desired.

A medium sized dresser scarf can be made by weaving three 15x15 mats and joining them together (see "How to tie mats together," page 10).

Use 9 spools of Sansilk, or 6½ spools of Clark's ONT No. 8, or 6½ spools of linen thread No. 25, or any similar thread and weave 16 strands thick. Mount the finished mat on a back-ground of Cambric, Satine or other suitable goods of desired color. Make the back-ground slightly larger than the total length and width of the three mats after they are joined together thus giving room to scallop the edges. If desired, insert 1¼ inch ribbon across the scarf at the point where mats are joined.

Dresser Scarfs and table runners may also be made without the back-ground, especially if larger thread is used for making the mats, such as Columbia Mercerized Cord No. 3, Clark's Pearl Cotton No. 3 or Royal Society floss.

Pillows.



Sofa Pillow 15½x18½ inches.

An endless variety of most attractive Sofa Pillows can be made to harmonize with the color scheme of any room by the use of complimentary colors in materials for the mats and coverings.

College colors are very largely used, such as Black and Orange, White and Blue, White and Crimson, Black and Gold, Brown and Gold, Purple and Old Gold, and any other combination to suit varying tastes or requirements.

The pillows, the Sansilk for mats and the Satine for coverings can be had from almost any dry goods or art store, or from us in any colors.

These pillows make most appropriate presents for college students, made in the colors of the college they are attending.

Make eight mats 10x12 and four mats 5x5 of either Sansilk or Silk floss.

any color, or if preferred of linen thread weaving 8 or 12 strands thick. And when you remove them from the frame leave the fringe loops on all uncut.

Fasten four of the large mats together (see pillow illustration also read "How to tie mats together," page 10). When the four mats have been tied together it will be seen that there is a square hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square in the center of the large mat thus formed. Now cut all the fringe off of the 5x5 mat except four strands at each corner. This small mat will fit in the square hole in the large mat mentioned above. Tie it in securely by the four strands, left at each corner for that purpose.

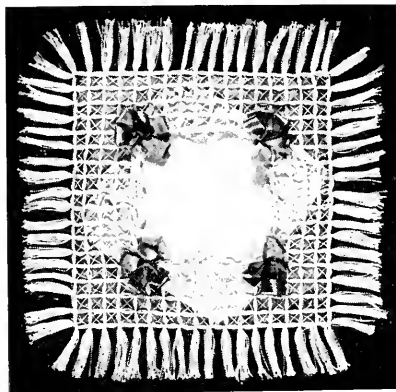
Make another large mat like this for the other side of the pillow. Now join the two large mats together at the sides by overlapping the fringe loops and tying (see "How to tie mats together," page 10), then close one end by tying the "borders" together with a single thread leaving the fringe free (see pillow illustration).

Now insert a pillow which must be $15\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches to fit nicely without wrinkles. Then fasten up the end and cut and trim the fringe at each end of the pillow.

A most attractive pillow can be made of Russet Sansilk woven to thickness of 8 strands over a pillow covered with Old Gold Satine. If you cannot find such a pillow at your dealers we can furnish you one filled with silk floss ready for the mat for 75c.

Mats require $7\frac{1}{2}$ spools of Sansilk and can be procured from any dry goods store or from us.

Handkerchief Case.



Make two mats 12×12 of Sansilk or other material. Make the mats 8 strands thick.

Cut a square hole ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square) in the center of one of the mats and bind the cut edges with ribbon of suitable color $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

Tie small bow knots of ribbon at each corner of the square hole. Fasten the two mats together at the edges all around leaving the fringe free. Insert a piece of silk of suitable color 8 inches square inside of the mat-bag for the bottom. To locate the square opening exactly in the center of the upper mat, let the fifth line of strands from all sides of the mat form the border of the opening.

Work Bag or Collar Bag.



Set frame 9x12 and make two oblong mats weaving 12 strands thick. Set frame 9x9 weaving 12 strands thick and outline as per 9 inch round diagram page 6. Use one spool of Cream Linen thread No. 25. Make inside bag of green silk 10½ inches wide by 13 inches tall with 5 inch hem at the top. Make casing 1 inch wide for drawstrings 4 inches below top of bag. This bag will require piece of silk 18x22 inches.

Make heavy pasteboard disk 5½ inches in diameter and cover it with green silk for bottom of bag.

Tie the two 9x12 mats together, end to end, forming a tube, (see "How to tie the mats together," page 10).

Attach round mat by its "border" exclusive of fringe, to one end of tube exclusive of fringe. The fringe loops around bottom of this outside bag thus formed may now be cut and trimmed which will make a heavy fringe around the bottom of the work bag (see illustration).

Now put the green bag inside of the mat bag and sew it in around the bottom and attach the fringe loops to green bag at the top. Insert drawstrings of ½ inch green ribbon in casing, ½ yard for each drawstring. If desired, insert piece of ¼ inch wide green ribbon on each side of mat bag at point where mats are joined.

Bath Rug.

A beautiful and serviceable bath rug may be made by making eight mats of No. 8 Dexter knitting cotton, 32 strands thick and tying together. (See tying mats together, page 10).

Make 6 mats 14 inches square, and 2 mats 5 inches square. Now tie 3 of the large mats together which will make the total length and one-half of the total width of the bath rug; then tie the other three large mats together, then tie the two sections (3 mats each) together making the full size of the bath rug, which will be 3 mats long and 2 mats wide. Now cut all of the fringe off of the two small mats except four strands at each corner, which strands are to be used in tying them into the two square holes that appear in the bath rug.

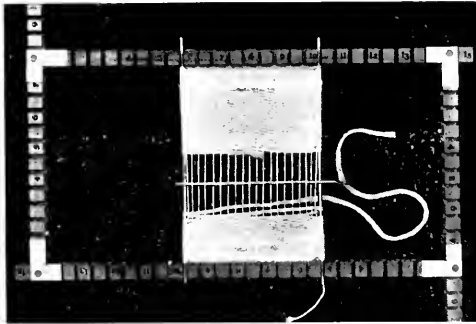
The softness and beauty of this mat may be enhanced by cutting 6 or 8 strands midway between all of the "ties" both ways on the upper surface, which will give the rug a "fluffy" or velvety appearance.

For illustration of this Rug see frontispiece where it is shown as a floor mat.

Schools and Institutional Homes.

The Priscilla Adjustable Weaving Frame may be used to great advantage in the domestic science departments of schools and institutional homes.

The frame and the book of instructions, in the hands of even small children, presents possibilities only limited by the time and attention the teacher cares to allow them to devote to it, while the small cost of all materials used, as compared with the artistic beauty of the finished article and the impress made upon the mind of the child, is a feature that recommends the Priscilla Weaving Art to all interested in educational matters.



“Simple Weaving.”

Not only is it possible, in the school room, to make upon the Priscilla Adjustable Weaving Frame the many beautiful things illustrated here and hundreds of others which we have not space to even mention but it is also possible, upon this frame, to do the plain rug or cloth weaving such as is commonly taught to children in the various schools.

This work is done by the additional use of two steel rods $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in diameter and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long which are furnished free to schools. The use of the steel rods serve to hold the sides of the article in a straight line, hence are an improvement on the frames that do not use them.

Assemble the loom to make the desired length of the article to be woven: then—

“String” the loom as wide as desired, then place the two steel rods on either side in the same slots as the outer strands of warp (see illustration).

Begin at either end and weave back and forth weaving around the rods to prevent the sides from pulling together in the process of weaving.

Miniature rugs, mats, hammocks, school bags and other articles may be woven in this manner; using rags, yarn, raffia, twine, etc. Articles ranging in size from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square to 12 by 15 inches may be made on the Priscilla Frame by reason of it being adjustable.



Materials.

There are on the market quite a number of brands of knitting and crochet materials any one of which may be used upon the Priscilla Weaving Frame in the making of many beautiful things. For your convenience we give below some of these brands arranged in alphabetical order.

These materials may be found at the various Dry Goods and Art stores throughout the country.

Knitting Cotton No. 8.

Columbia Knitting Cotton No. 8.
Dexter Knitting Cotton No. 8.

Mercerized Cotton No. 5.

Columbia Perle Cotton No. 5
Clarks ONT Lustre No. 5.
Dexter Silko No. 5,
Sansilk.

Mercerized Cotton No. 3.

Bucilla Perle No. 3,
Clarks Pearl Cotton No. 3,
Columbia Perle Cotton No. 3,
Dexter Silko No. 3.

Spool Cotton No. 8.

Clark ONT No. 8,
J. & P. Coats No. 8,
Willimantic No. 8

Cream Linen Thread.

Barbours Cream Linen Thread No. 25,
Marshalls Cream Linen Thread,
E. C. F. Cream Linen Thread.

Book of Instructions.

Packed in the box with each frame is one book of instructions, if more are wanted they may be had post paid for 25 cents each.

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